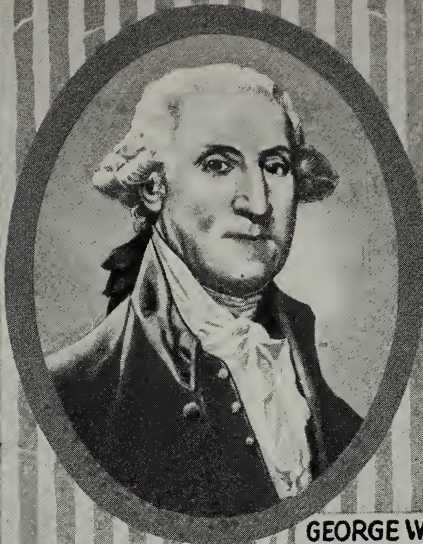




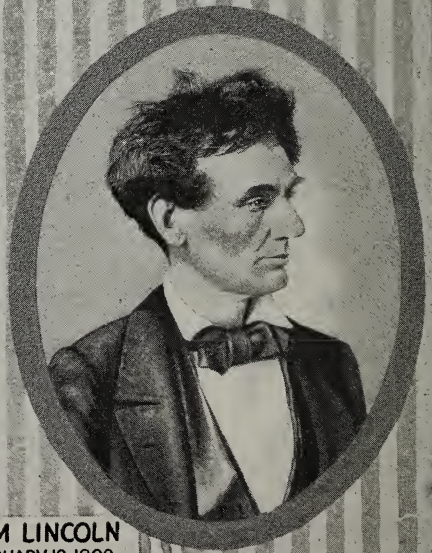


YOUR LOVE OF LIBERTY,
YOUR RESPECT FOR THE LAWS,
YOUR HABITS OF INDUSTRY,
AND YOUR PRACTICE OF
THE MORAL AND RELIGIOUS
OBLIGATIONS, ARE THE
STRONGEST CLAIMS TO
NATIONAL AND INDIVIDUAL
HAPPINESS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
BORN FEBRUARY 22, 1732
DIED DECEMBER 14, 1799

FEBRUARY

WITH MALICE TOWARD
NONE, WITH CHARITY
FOR ALL, WITH FIRMNESS
IN THE RIGHT, AS GOD
GIVES US TO SEE
THE RIGHT, LET US
STRIVE TO FINISH THE
WORK WE ARE IN;



ABRAHAM LINCOLN
BORN FEBRUARY 12, 1809
DIED APRIL 15, 1865

Oriental Consistory Magazine

Published under the auspices of VAN RENSSELAER LODGE OF PERFECTION—CHICAGO COUNCIL PRINCES OF JERUSALEM—GOURGAS CHAPTER ROSE CROIX—ORIENTAL CONSISTORY, S.P.R.S.:—Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U. S. A., Valley of Chicago.

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Vol. XV

FEBRUARY, 15, 1922

No. 9

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

This month it is fitting that the Masonic Fraternity should, to a man, pay a tribute of love and respect to the memory of "The Father of our Country," George Washington "the Man and Mason," "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

To write a fitting tribute to the memory of the first President of the United States has many times been attempted and never fully accomplished. The Washington collection in the Congressional library at the National Capitol fills a large room, yet fails to cover the activities of George Washington throughout the term of his sixty-seven years of life.

An attempt here to even review George Washington's service to this country must, necessarily, be limited and but meager and confined to a simple chronology of the most prominent events of his active life.

Born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, February 22, 1732, George Washington was senior of seven children by his father's second wife; they were: George, Betty, Samuel, John, Augustine, Charles and Mildred.

His father died when George was twelve years old, in 1744, and the children were taken by their half-brother, Lawrence, who died in 1749, and George became the owner of Mount Vernon. At the age of sixteen George Washington became a surveyor and his practice and experience in engineering doubtless was the foundation of his later generalship.

In 1753 he was made commander of troops of the Northern District of Virginia, and in 1755 was commissioned Commander-in-Chief of all Virginia forces in the French and Indian war.

At the close of the war, he resigned the commission and retired to Mount Vernon and married Mrs. Curtis, a widow, and for nearly twenty years devoted his time and attention to his plantation. In 1774 he was appointed one of seven delegates to the Continental Congress, by whom he was commissioned Commander-in-Chief of all American forces, June 9, 1775, which commission he held until December 28, 1783. The history of his campaigns against the British in the Revolutionary war can only be appreciated and understood by reading all histories of that period. Let it be sufficient to say that he gave his services to his country without pay, and contributed largely from his own personal funds to the American cause. He personally raised volunteer troops from Massachusetts to South Carolina and through personal influence did more for the American cause than any other man spoken of in the history of the time. He drove the British from Boston in 1776 and planned the campaign against Yorktown, against the opposition of politicians, resulting in the surrender of Cornwallis and the end of the war.

George Washington presided over the Federal Convention held in Philadelphia in 1787 when the Constitution was adopted.

He was given the unanimous vote of the electors for the office of President of the United States of America in 1779 and again in 1792 and refused a third term in 1796.

He refused to be crowned king of a proposed new empire in America, preferring to champion the cause of the American people in the formation of an independent republic.

George Washington was made a Mason in Fredericksburg Lodge, Virginia, August 4, 1753. His fidelity to the principles of the fraternity were marked and prominent throughout his official career: First, in his having entrusted largely to Masonic generals the conduct of his campaigns in the war of the Revolution. It is notorious that the failures and intrigues incident to the war and the plots against General Washington's policy and success can be directly traced to the political jealousy of his generals who were not members of the fraternity.

Again, when presiding over the Federal Convention at which the Constitution was framed and adopted, General Washington's most trusted advisers were Masons and the tenets of the Constitution were, undoubtedly, based upon the principles of Masonry.

General Washington was Master of Alexandria Washington Lodge, and while President of the United States he laid the corner stone of the Capitol at Washington, with Masonic ceremonies, September 18, 1793. The original building was completed in 1827, before which the wings were burned by the British in 1814, but were promptly restored. The original building cost \$2,433,844.13. The present building covers 153,112 square feet and was completed during the administration of President Lincoln, in 1865. The dome of the Capitol is 287 feet and 5 inches high and the value of the building and grounds is given as follows:

Value of Buildings - - - - -	\$15,000,000.00
Value of Grounds - - - - -	\$10,400,000.00
Total value - - - - -	\$25,400,000.00

Elsewhere are reproductions of some of the priceless Washington Masonic relics preserved in the archives of Alexandria Washington Lodge, of Alexandria, Virginia, which it is hoped, may soon be deposited in a suitable National Masonic edifice. The warm friendship between General Washington and his French General, LaFayette, also a member of the Masonic fraternity, are outstanding features in the life of Washington as interesting as any romance.

The funeral of George Washington, in December, 1799, was most impressive. Church State, military, civic and Masonic tributes were given to the memory of the Nation's most beloved and respected citizen and the remains of the Nation's hero were laid at rest in the Washington family vault at Mount Vernon, which has become a revered place to every loyal American.

Today it is appropriate and fitting that the closing paragraphs of Washington's Farewell Address to the people of the United States, delivered September 17, 1796, should be reproduced. Never were the admonitions of "The Father of his Country" more apropos than at present. It would seem that the words were prophetic, intended to meet the trying situations that confront the people of America at this time. The address follows:

Washington's Farewell Address.

"Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct. And can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period a great nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

"In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded, and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges toward another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur.

"Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody contests. The nation prompted by ill will and resentment sometimes impels to war the government contrary

to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject. At other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

"So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity, gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

"As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak toward a great and powerful nation dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter. Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial, else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots who may resist the intrigues of the favorite are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people to surrender their interests.

"The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

"Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

"Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

"Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor or caprice?

"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world, so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

"Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

"Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations are recommended by policy, humanity and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand, neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce,

but forcing nothing; establishing with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for normal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

"In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish—that they will control the usual current of the passions or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good—that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism—this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

"How far in the discharge of my official duties I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

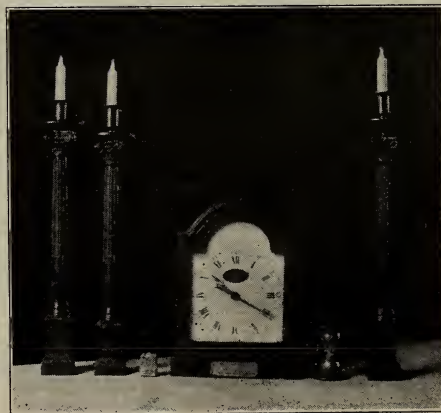
"In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice and by that of your representatives in both houses of congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

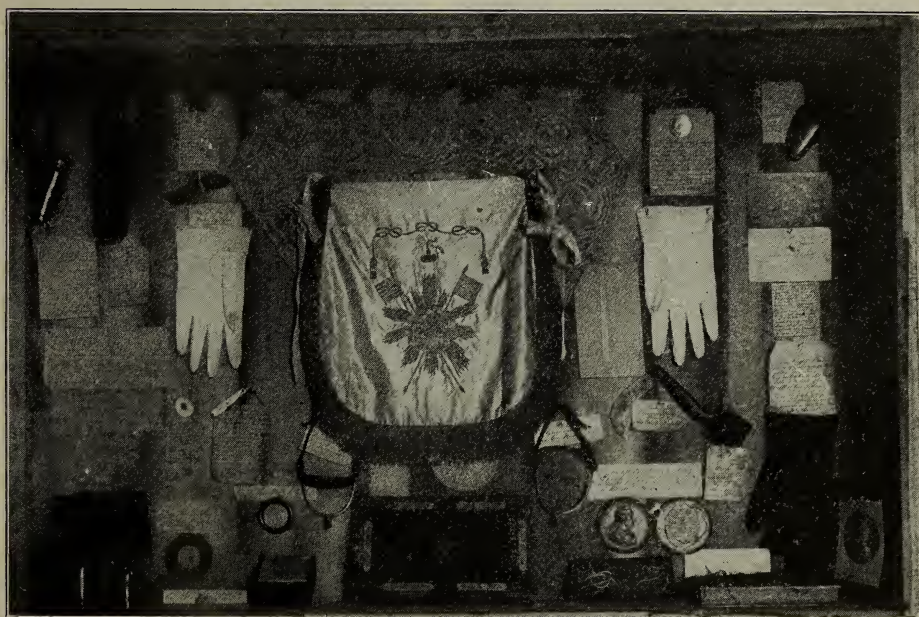
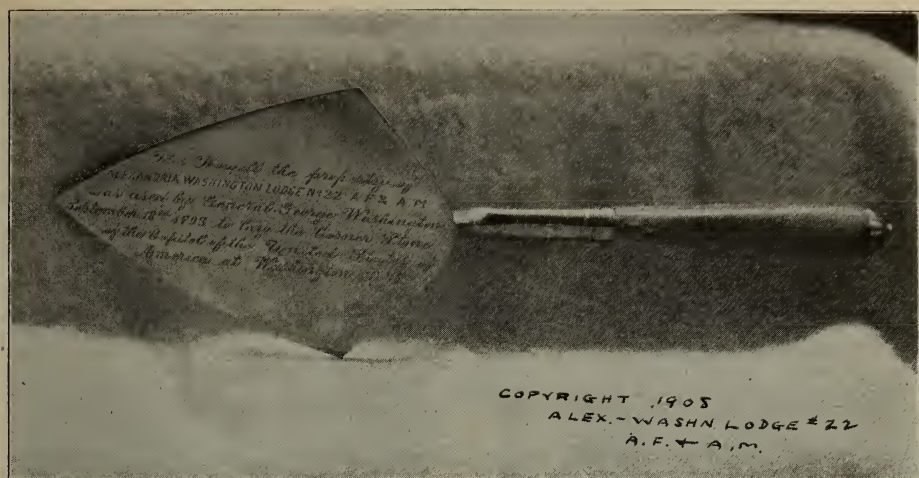
"After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country under all circumstances of the case, had a right to take and was bound in duty and interest to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined as far as should depend upon me to maintain it with moderation, perseverance and firmness.

"The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

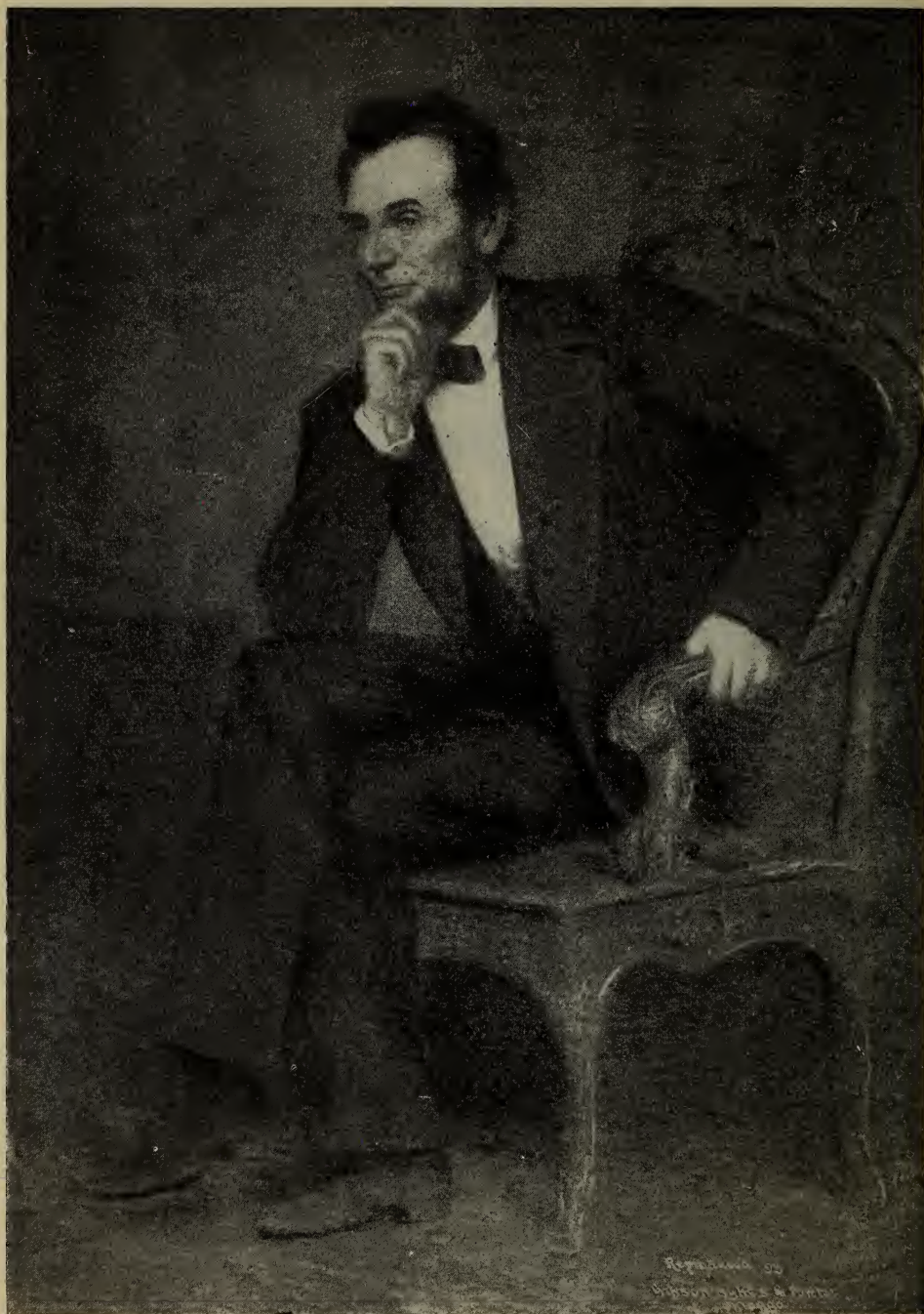
"The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity toward other nations.

"The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes."





The illustrations herewith are from the Washington souvenirs in the archives of Alexandria-Washington Lodge. The clock is said to have stopped at the hour of Washington's demise. The trowel is the one used by Washington in laying the cornerstone of the Nation's Capitol. The apron was made by the wife of General LaFayette and presented to Washington by the French General. The pocket knife, gloves, coins and other souvenirs were Washington's personal possessions and are held by the Lodge over which he presided as their most cherished mementos of the birth of a Nation and of the simple and Masonic greatness of their beloved Master, who was the Nation's first President.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth president of the United States of America, was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, on February 12, 1809. His father, Thomas Lincoln, and his mother, Nancy Hanks, were both natives of Virginia, as was also his paternal grandfather, whose ancestors came from Berks County, Pennsylvania.

When Lincoln was eight years of age his father moved to Indiana, in what is now Spencer County. The boy grew up in pioneer life, dwelling in a rude log cabin, and knowing but the primitive manners, conversation, and ambitions of sparsely settled backwoods neighbors. Schools were rare, and teachers only qualified to impart the merest rudiments of instruction. "Of course, when I came of age I did not know much," wrote the future President; "still, somehow, I could read, write, and cipher to the rule of three, but that was all. I have never been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under pressure of necessity."

In 1818 his mother died and his father married again a year later.

When nineteen years of age, Lincoln made a journey, as a hired hand, on a flatboat, to New Orleans. In 1830 his father moved to Macon County, Illinois, and Lincoln aided in building the cabin, clearing the field, and splitting rails to fence it in. From this incident in his life political opponents named him "The Rail Splitter," a title he turned to advantageous use against his more fortunate political rivals on several occasions.

At the age of twenty-one, Lincoln was employed by one Offutt, in Sangamon County, to assist him to build a flatboat and float it down the Sangamon, Illinois, and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans. Afterwards Offutt made him clerk in his country store at New Salem; this gave him moments of leisure to begin self education. He borrowed a grammar and other books and sought explanations from the village schoolmaster. Next year the Black Hawk Indian war broke out; Lincoln volunteered in one of the Sangamon County companies and was elected captain. He was a candidate for the Illinois Legislature at this time. His printed address "To the people of Sangamon County" bears date of March 9, 1832, and betokens talent and education far beyond mere ability to "read, write and cipher." The Black Hawk campaign lasted about three months; Lincoln shared the hardships of camp and march, but was in no battle. He was defeated for the Legislature that summer, being yet a comparative stranger in the county, but received a majority vote in his own election precinct; later he was appointed postmaster of New Salem. Following this, he became deputy surveyor of Sangamon County. He fitted himself for this work by diligent study and was soon active in practical work. "This," he said, "procured bread, and kept body and soul together."

In 1834 Lincoln was elected to the Legislature and reelected in 1836, 1838 and 1840, after which he declined further nomination. In 1834 his friend and later partner, John T. Stuart, urged him to study law, and loaned him textbooks to begin reading. In 1836 he was admitted to the bar. April 15, 1837, Lincoln moved to Springfield and began practicing law with his friend Stuart. In August, 1846, he was elected to Congress and served one term. Thereafter, for five years or more, he devoted his attention to the study and practice of law, although always a close observer and eloquent orator on current political questions.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820 in 1854 revived anti-slavery agitation and Lincoln's discussions of what he regarded as a gross breach of political faith attracted the attention of the State and Nation and resulted in the election of a majority of the Legislature from followers of his leadership.

In 1856 the Republican party of Illinois was formed and the campaign of that year resulted in a drawn battle, the Democrats gaining a majority in the State for President while the Republicans elected the Governor and State officers. In 1858 the senatorial term of Stephen A. Douglas, author of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise Act, expired. Lincoln had for four years, opposed Douglas and was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention as rival to Douglas for senatorial honors. He challenged Douglas to a joint public discussion and they met in debate at seven designated points in the State and each addressed audiences in nearly every one of the hundred counties. The Republicans received a majority of the popular vote, but the Democrats, through a favorable appointment of representative districts, secured a majority of the Legislature, which reelected Douglas. The debates, however, gained for Lincoln the close attention and strong approval of Republican leaders throughout the country. Lincoln's address to the Convention that nominated him in 1858 follows: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will

become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward, till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new—North as well as South."

The Republican National Convention which met in the Wigwam, in Market Street, Chicago, May 16, 1860, which made "No Extension of Slavery" the principal plank of its platform, nominated Lincoln and after an animated campaign he was elected President November 6, 1860. The popular vote was recorded as: Lincoln 1,866,462; Douglas, 1,375,157; Breckinridge, 847,953; Bell, 590,631, and the official vote cast by the electors was: Lincoln, 180; Breckinridge, 72; Bell, 39; Douglas, 12, and so declared by Congress February 13, 1861. Lincoln was inaugurated President at Washington, March 4, 1861.

In October, 1860, a movement, based on the slavery question, begun by South Carolina, had carried the slave States, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, into secession. "The Confederate States of America" was organized with Jefferson Davis as President and seizures were made of all forts, arsenals, and public buildings within said States. Fort Sumter was besieged in January and fell into the hands of the Confederates April 13, 1861.

April 15 Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 troops and the war of the rebellion was on, and continued for four years. Lincoln had always favored compensation to slave owners for the freedom of slaves and stood firmly to this position until the alternating victories and defeats of the Union Army and public opinion demanded executive action on the slavery question. On September 22, 1862, he issued his preliminary emancipation proclamation giving notice that on January 1, 1863 "all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward and forever free." On the first day of January, 1863, the final proclamation of emancipation was duly issued, designating the States of Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and certain portions of Louisiana and Virginia as "this day in rebellion against the United States," and proclaiming that in virtue of his authority as Commander-in-Chief, and as a necessary war measure for suppressing the rebellion, "I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within the said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free." On January 31, 1865, Congress, by joint resolution, proposed to the States the 13th amendment to the constitution. Before the end of the year twenty-seven out of the thirty-six States of the Union ratified the amendment and the official proclamation made December 18, 1865, declared it duly adopted, thus ending slavery in the United States forever.

The history of the War of the Rebellion can not be attempted in this limited review. By January, 1863, the Union armies numbered near a million men and this strength was maintained to the end of the war. The war debt eventually reached the sum of \$2,700,000,000. Lincoln was again elected President, November 8, 1864, receiving by popular vote 2,216,076 against McClellan's 1,808,725. The electors voted 212 for Lincoln, 21 for McClellan. The second term began March 4, 1865. On April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered to Grant and on the 26th of the same month Sherman forced Johnson to surrender. This ended the war.

President Lincoln's oration at the dedication of the battlefield of Gettysburg in November, 1863, is one of the most finished and eloquent feeling tributes that ever fell from the tongue of man. It has been translated in every civilized language and will survive as a classic of oratory. The text follows:

"Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation—or any nation so conceived and so dedicated—can long endure.

"We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who have given their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow, this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our power to add or to detract. The world will very little note nor long remember what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here.

"It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated, here, to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

On the evening of April 14, 1865, while attending Ford's theatre in Washington, seated with his family and friends, absorbed in the play, President Lincoln was assassinated by an actor, John Wilkes Booth, who with others had plotted to assassinate the heads of the Government. This crime shocked the world and plunged the Nation into grief and mourning, and proved a calamity to friend and foe alike. The remains were given military, public and civic tribute and now rest in the National Lincoln Memorial tomb in the beautiful cemetery in Springfield, Illinois, where loyal Americans from every State in the Union pay frequent tributes of respect to the memory of "the savior of his country."

In 1842, Lincoln married Mary Todd, of Kentucky, who bore him four children. One son, Robert T. Lincoln, alone survives and is known and respected throughout this country.

Abraham Lincoln was six feet and four inches tall, towering above the average man in height as well as in intellect. Honest, simple, straightforward and just in everything he became a leader of men and pleader for justice. He had a quaint sense of humor and his anecdotes to illustrate his point of view, even in the most serious discussions, are recorded and show his kindness.

From "rail-splitter" to President demonstrates how Abraham Lincoln "carved his own character."

ENOCH B. STEVENS, 33°.

Telegraphic announcement was received of the death of the Dean of Oriental Consistory, Enoch Bunker Stevens, 33°, at Southport, North Carolina, January 31, 1922, 3 o'clock a. m.

Brother Stevens was born in Maine, March 23, 1830, and although in his ninety-second year was active and in business up to a short time before his demise.

He was made a Mason in Oriental Lodge, No. 33, in Chicago, March 21, 1851; elected Master in 1855; exalted to the degree of the Holy Royal Arch in 1857; High Priest of La Fayette Chapter, No. 1, of Chicago, in 1872; and again of Chicago Chapter in 1874; elected to the Order of High Priesthood in 1878; elected to membership in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, of Chicago, in 1852; elected Generalissimo in 1870; made an honorary member of the Lodge in York, England, when on a visit there in 1883. He was the oldest member of Oriental Consistory and Coordinate bodies, having been a charter member of the original bodies chartered in 1857 and held office in all of the bodies for several years. He was crowned Sovereign Grand Inspector General, 33°, in Boston, Mass., in 1866, and was Dean of Illinois Thirty-Third Degree Masons.

On his ninety-first birthday a reception was tendered to him by the Masons and citizens of Southport. At the banquet given in his honor at that time bouquets and congratulations were received from his Chicago Masonic friends and each year a letter from Brother Stevens has been

received at the annual banquet of Illinois Sovereign Grand Inspectors General, expressing kind wishes and best regards of the patriarch to his Chicago friends. A Mason for more than three score years and ten Illustrious Brother Stevens passed into eternity loved and respected by all with whom he had been associated.

His funeral was held in Southport on Wednesday, February 1, services being conducted by Masons, with full Masonic honors.

AUGUST L. WEBSTER.

January 23, 1922, August L. Webster, Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Illinois, died in Danville, Ill., aged 80 years.

Brother Webster had been a citizen of Danville for fifty years and was prominent in social, educational, civic and Masonic circles. Brother Webster built most of the school buildings in Danville. He was Chairman of the Carnegie Library Board, founder of the Chamber of Commerce and contributed \$10,000 to the Old Ladies Home in Danville.

At the meeting of the Supreme Council held in Boston, Mass., in September, 1921, Brother Webster was elected to receive the Thirty-Third and last degree at the meeting of the Supreme Council to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, in September, 1922.

In all movements of a progressive nature, Brother Webster took a prominent and active part and he was loved and respected by all with whom he came in contact.

